Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—It is not pending.

Mr. SYED ABDUL RAHIMON.—Is this the first time that the question has come up?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes, so far as I am aware.

Mr. SYED ABDUL RAHIMON.—Was not a similar representation made last time?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI.—Can any time-limit be prescribed within which an Urdu Middle School will be opened at Hole-Narasipur?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. T. M. KHAN.—Are the Government at least convinced about the need for an Urdu Middle School there?

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—It all depends upon the relative urgency of the claims of different places.

Mr. M. ABDUL RASOOL.—Is any minimum strength prescribed for the opening of a separate middle school?

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—No definite minimum is prescribed, but the number must be such as to justify the expenditure on a separate school.

Breach of the Privilege of the House.

Before the House proceeded to deal with Representations, **Mr. F. C. DEVARAJ URS** brought to notice that a certain member of the House (Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Leader of the Congress Party) had issued a statement to the Press criticising the action of the Dewan-President in disallowing an adjournment motion relating to the appointment of Mr. S. G. Forbes as Electrical Adviser to Government. The statement had been published in certain newspapers. Members of the House were not a little surprised and disturbed that the particular member referred to should have adopted the procedure of resorting to the public Press to ventilate his personal views and to comment upon a ruling from the Chair. That procedure, in his opinion, amounted to a breach of the privilege of the House. It was the duty of every member to uphold the dignity of the Chair as well as the privileges of the House and for that reason, when a ruling was given, it was the business of the members to bow to it and not to question it. Questioning or commenting upon a ruling would be an insult not only to the President but to the House itself. He therefore requested the President to give a ruling on the point.

The PRESIDENT stated that the matter had been brought to his notice just then, that he was not aware of a similar question having been raised in the past and that, therefore, the poin mentioned by Mr. Devaraj Urs might well be considered a day or two later.

Mr. M. N. JOIS invited attention to a suggestion from the Chair which had been already agreed to by the House that matters not included in the agenda might be discussed only informally and after 5 P.M. each day. According to the agenda, the item of business with which the House was now expected to go on was Representations. He therefore doubted how far the question raised by Mr. Devaraj Urs could be discussed during business hours, consistently with the said understanding.

The PRESIDENT observed that it was only questions like facilities to members, etc., that were meant to be informally discussed after 5 P.M. each day. But the present question related to the regular business of the House and could, therefore, be discussed during Assembly hours. He proposed that, if the House agreed, the point raised by Mr. Devaraj Urs might be taken up for consideration a day or two later.

The sense of the House being in favour of this suggestion, it was agreed that the question be taken up on Saturday, 11th of October.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 50.—Inclusion of some members of Closepet in the Scholarship Committee of the High Schools of Bangalore and Channapatna.

Mr. A. M. VENKATASAMIAH (Closepet—Urban).

Mr. A. M. VENKATASAMIAH represented that nearly 150 students were going out of Closepet to Bangalore City

and Channapatna every year to continue their studies in the high schools. Yet there was nobody in the Scholarship Committees of the high schools either in Bangalore or in Channapatna to represent the Closepet Taluk, as a result of which the students of that taluk deserving of scholarships had been much handicapped by not getting the scholarships. He therefore prayed that arrangements be made to see that at least two members from Closepet Taluk were included in these scholarship committees.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that the request would be complied with if it was found necessary, after examination, to do so.

Mr. V. VENKATASAMI CHETTY stated that there were as many as five high schools in the Kolar District, *i.e.*, at Kolar, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar Gold Fields and Bowringpet and that if the *ad hoc* committee should do justice by students studying in all those schools it should have proper representation from all the taluks.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that it was desirable that the committee should include a representative of each of the high schools. He promised to enquire about the feasibility of adopting a measure like that.

Mr. C. RAMASWAMI CHETTY considered that it would be better to have a committee for each high school. Otherwise the *ad hoc* committee would sanction scholarships only to such of the pupils as were children of their own favourites.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH was particular that a representative from each taluk should be included in the *ad hoc* committee, if the merits of each case should receive due consideration.

Mr. M. ABDUL AZEEZ agreed to the latter view.

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ regretted to have to bring to notice that many of the *ad hoc* committees were not working satisfactorily and that oftentimes scholarships would be awarded on the basis of recommendations from influential persons. Consequently, instead of the poorest students getting scholarships, the more well-to-do got the benefit thereof. In order that such things should be prevented at least in future, he was also of the opinion that the *ad hoc* committee should include representatives of the different localities.

Mr. K. NARAYANA SETTY supported this view and said that representatives from Magadi and Kankanhalli and other taluks also should be taken to the committee.

Mr. D. VENKATACHALAPATHI SETTY shared the same view.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH wanted that in giving representation to the different taluks, care must be taken to see that all the taluks from which boys would have joined the school should receive representation.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO brought to notice that in certain cases even sons of officials drawing high salaries had been given scholarships. In order that such things might not recur in future he suggested that, before actually awarding a scholarship to a particular student, the committee should get a certificate from the Amildar of the taluk concerned about the poverty of the student in question.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI agreed that wrong decisions had been taken in certain cases and that necessary steps should he taken to avoid such things.

Mr. H. HONNIAH however did not think that it would be of any material use to take representatives from different taluks to the *ad hoc* committee. Such representatives might not care to attend meetings of the committee regularly with the result that there might be no quorum at all sometimes and the meetings themselves might not come off. In the interests of the students, a much better thing to do would be to appoint members from the particular place in which the high school was situate.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH, on the other hand, was of the opinion that *ad hoc* committees generally were doing very good work and that the system of taking representatives from different taluks was very desirable.

Mr. R. DEVARAKONDAPPA was sorry that some of the earlier speakers had made statements calculated to leave the impression that persons like Assembly

members would indiscriminately recommend applications for scholarships. If a particular member went on giving recommendations like that, surely the scholarship committee would know that it should not attach much value to such recommendations. So far as the particular scholarship committee with which he was connected was concerned, he was in a position to state that the committee was discharging its duties with great care. If at all a wrong decision was taken in a particular case, the committee would not hesitate to revise its own decision if relevant facts were brought to notice. In this connection, he supported the suggestion from Mr. Ballam Srinivasa Rao that information about the poverty of each of the applicants be got from the concerned Amildar. Such a thing was being done in respect of applications for scholarships in the colleges. There was no reason why a similar thing should not be done in the high schools also.

Dr. S. PAUL CHINNAPPA feared that if talukwar representation was given on the *ad hoc* committees, each representative would try to support applicants from his particular taluk so that the decision was not always sure to be based on the merits of each case. He was satisfied with the present working of the committees. But in order that mistakes might not occur, he suggested that a direction be given to all *ad hoc* committees that in future all awards should be made subject to confirmation within a month so that as soon as the awards were notified, members of the public or the aggrieved party might be expected to bring to notice any undeserving cases in which scholarships had been granted. He personally felt that if only the headmasters were vigilant enough, they could easily ascertain the merits of each case.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied to the discussion. On the strength of his own personal experience as a member of an *ad hoc* committee, he was in a position to state that the existing committees were working as well as they could. No cases of undue preference or partiality had come to notice. There was, however, one important suggestion made in the course of the present discussion, *viz.*, that a representative from every taluk in a particular district must be nominated to each *ad hoc* committee. The principle followed at present was that all important backward communities and majority communities like Vokkaligas, Lingayets, etc., and minority communities like Reddies, Naiks, etc., should receive representation as far as possible. Selections were therefore being made from among representatives of those interests. It would be difficult in actual practice to observe that principle as well as the principle enunciated in the course of the present discussion. He would therefore suggest that in cases in which any particular taluks failed to secure representation, additional members might be nominated from such taluks. As regards Closepet, to which the present representation related, he would consider whether a representative might not be co-opted at the following meeting of the committee and the question would be considered at a later stage with regard to giving representation to other taluks.

No. 51.—Prescribing the same text-books for ten years in Primary and Middle Schools.

Mr. T. GURUSANTHAPPA (Shikarpur—Rural).

No. 52.—Change of text-books in Primary and Middle Schools.

Mr. M. S. BASAVANNAH (Mysore—Rural).

Mr. T. GURUSANTHAPPA represented that many books had been prescribed for study in the Primary and Middle School classes and since the books were being changed every year, much inconvenience was being caused to the poor students. He therefore prayed that only the necessary books be prescribed and continued for at least a period of ten years in the interest of the poor students who might make use of the old books in subsequent years.

Mr. M. S. BASAVANNAH prayed that instructions be issued to the Department of Education that text-books in Primary and Middle schools in the State should not be changed every year. He added that poor boys at school were

increasing in number from year to year. Despite their poverty, however, they were obliged to spend a good sum of money for purchasing books at the beginning of each year. This was so because text-books prescribed for previous years no longer remained as such. If the same books continued to be prescribed, each succeeding set of poor boys might secure books from other boys passing out of the class. Even children of middle classes could afford to buy second-hand books in that case. This was the reason why in Cochin and Travancore orders had been passed that text-books once prescribed should remain in force at least for six years. The notification issued by the Cochin Government on the 8th of July 1941 set out that constant change of books in schools of the State had become the subject-matter of loud complaint and that it was the considered view of the Government that books once prescribed should continue in force for a period of six years and should not be changed unless very valid grounds were made out for such change. It proceeded to say that proper care ought to be bestowed on the prescription of text-books since carelessness in that matter was sure to have far-reaching and ruinous consequences on the pupils. He therefore earnestly requested the Government of Mysore to adopt a similar course.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO stated that in Primary Schools generally text-books were not being changed. Even in respect of Middle Schools frequent changes were not being made. It was only the examination text-books that were changed every year. After all very few books were required by pupils of primary stage. Conditions were not the same in Mysore as in Cochin and Travancore. In Mysore, text-books were all departmental publications. They were printed by the Government themselves and they were not meant to profit the Government. In the circumstances he did not see any reason why this question should be discussed at length.

Mr. A. SRIKANTIAH supported the representation and added that unless the same text-books were prescribed throughout the State, parents who might be transferred from place to place in the course of the academical year would be put to the additional expenditure of purchasing new sets of books for their children.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO pointed out that the system of alternative text-books was no longer in force.

Mr. A. SRIKANTIAH, however, was certain that the system was still in force. What the Text-Book Committee did was merely to publish a list of books out of which each institution was free to select and prescribe particular text-books. The inconvenience that he complained of was therefore being experienced in many cases at present.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) said that a few years ago the inconvenience complained of might have existed since alternative text-books were being prescribed; and the books differed from taluk to taluk and district to district. But even that was only in respect of English. However, the department had recently effected a change which must be agreeable to the movers and supporters of the representation before the House. As regards Primary Schools, only departmental publications were being prescribed at present. There was nothing like different text-books in the different taluks or districts. Non-departmental text-books when prescribed continued for a period of three years at a time and the same books were being prescribed throughout the State. For non-language subjects in Middle Schools also, text-books were all departmental publications. But as regards the final year classes in Middle and High Schools, it was true that text-books were changed from year to year, but even this referred only to languages. That was done under a system which was in vogue for a long time past. Subject to these remarks, if any cases of head masters prescribing text-books other than those specified were brought to notice, the mistake would be set right without delay.

Having said this, **Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM** went on to point out that it would not be resonable to suggest that for ten long years the same text-books

must continue. Literature was growing from year to year and it would not be advisable to prescribe books written several years ago and stipulate that they should not be changed for a number of years to come. The department was constantly on the look-out for better and still better books and if such books became available at any given time, there was no reason why they should not be availed of, say, once in three or four years.

Another MEMBER complained that the difficulties of parents and pupils were aggravated by another circumstance, *viz.*, non-availability of the prescribed text-books. For example, the Arithmetic book (ಅಂಕಗಣಿತ) was not available at all and the price of a few available copies was being put up like anything. Secondly, the books had been printed by the Bangalore Press which charged per copy Re. 0-2-9 while it could have been obtained at one anna in case the Government Press had printed it and copies sold by the Government Book Depot. The same was the case with the text-book on Hygiene. Even if heavy commissions were allowed to book-sellers at the rate of about 15 per cent, it ought to be possible to sell copies of Ankaganitha at two annas each.

The PRESIDENT said that these suggestions would be noted by Government but that the question of cost need not be discussed at length as the subject-matter under discussion related only to the desirability or otherwise of changing text-books from time to time.

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ complained that Muslim parents at Channapatna were being put to an expenditure of about a thousand rupees every year on account of the change of books. In History, Geography, etc., alternative books were being prescribed. In the interests of the poorer parents, frequent changes must be avoided.

The PRESIDENT said that the matter would be enquired into.

Mr. M. N. JOIS placed before the President a number of books prescribed for only one year at a time and requested Government to consider how far it was true that text-books once prescribed were continuing to be prescribed for three years at a time.

Mr. M. SEETHARAMA SASTRI said that he would have been glad if in the course of the discussion the Minister had also promised that too many books would not be prescribed for study by young pupils. As regards frequent changes, he also wanted to assure the Government that same books were not being continued for a number of years as explained by the Minister. He was himself a father of ten children. Most of them were at school. Some of the books prescribed for his children were such that he was himself unable to grasp easily. The present policy in regard to text-books ought to be examined by Government in all its aspects and reconsidered so that education of poor boys would not be rendered more difficult than necessary.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM promised that circular instructions would be issued to the effect that the same text-books should be prescribed throughout the State.

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH brought to notice that different text-books had been prescribed for the corresponding classes of two schools in one and the same place. He represented that two of his boys were studying in the same place but in two different schools and that he had been compelled to buy one set of books for one boy and quite another set for the other. It was also not possible for him to appoint a common private tutor for both the boys together because the text-books were not the same.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM enquired whether that was the case even at present.

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH assured the Minister that it was so.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM promised to examine the question without delay.

Mr. T. P. BRAHMIAH then brought to notice that almost every year the prescribed books were not available even six months after the re-opening of schools.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR mentioned that under the circular orders in force each school was free to adopt any one of six or seven non-detailed text-books prescribed. He wanted that such

a wide margin of choice ought not to be given to head masters.

The PRESIDENT stated that from the discussions so far one thing had become clear, *viz.*, that even though clear instructions had already been issued in the matter of selection of text-books, difficulties were being experienced in actual working. Government would take necessary action to obviate the inconveniences brought to their notice by the members.

Mr. H. HONNIAH requested the Education Minister to see that pupils in primary schools were not compelled to purchase too many exercise books as the cost of paper had gone up. It was very difficult for parents to provide the required number of exercise books in all cases. It ought to be enough, in his opinion, if each pupil in the primary stage provided himself with a slate and slate pencil.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM promised to enquire about this point also.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH requested that books and slates should be provided free of cost to all Adikarnataka pupils.

No. 53.—Prescribing text-books written by local authors and published in the State for Urdu Schools.

Mr. MIRZA M. AZEEZULLA BEIG (Nominated).

(*The representation was not taken up as the mover was absent.*)

No. 54.—Appointing Supervisors to all hostels in the State.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH (Maddur—Rural).

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH prayed that Supervisors be appointed to all the hostels in the State, as that system was in vogue before, to look after the interests of the students of the hostels. As there was not sufficient supervision over the students at present, their educational progress was far from satisfactory.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that this question was under consideration already.

No. 55.—Constituting a Committee to manage the Vokkaligar Hostel at Hassan.

Mr. S. NANJE GOWDA (Channapatna—Rural).

(*The representation was not taken up as the mover was absent.*)

No. 56.—Grant of not less than 50 acres of land from the Excise reserves for each of the Students' Homes of the Banajars in the State.

Mr. B. S. RAMA NAIK (Chiknayakan halli—Depressed Class).

Mr. B. S. RAMA NAIK prayed that each of the Banajara Students' Boarding Homes in the State be given, in the name of the Sangha, not less than 50 acres of land free for cultivation from the excise reserves, according to the convenience and desire of individual hostels so that these hostels might be in a self-supporting position for ever, as the grant that was being given to them at present was found insufficient.

He complained that in a certain case though an extent of 40 acres of land was available, it was not granted. No doubt there were date trees standing on the land which consisted of three survey numbers; but those trees were not fit for tapping. A number of persons were also ready to cultivate the land if given. Government were at present sanctioning boarding charges at the rate of Rs. 2 per student. This was utterly inadequate. If at least a sufficient extent of land was granted as requested it would be easier for the community to run the hostels. This request was being made by representatives of the community for the last 12 years but had not yet been granted.

The PRESIDENT promised to have enquiries made in the matter.

No. 57.—Increasing the strength of boarders of the Central Adikarnataka Boarding Home (The Depressed Class Hostel).

Sri. PUTTAMADAMMA (Nominated).

Sri. PUTTAMADAMMA prayed that immediate arrangements be made to restore the former strength of the Central Adikarnataka Boarding Home (called at present the Depressed Class Hostel), *i.e.*, to at least 250 boarders as before, in view of the extraordinarily large number of applicants seeking for admission every year and the very small number of seats available.

She added that as there were more Adikarnataka students at school in Mysore District than in others, the facilities provided for their education should also be correspondingly larger in that district than in other districts. The accommodation at present available in the Depressed Class Hostel was only for 120 students. Many students were getting disappointed every year for want of accommodation in it. If the present request was sanctioned, it would enable a very much larger number of Adikarnataka boys to receive the benefits of education within a few years.

Mr. D. DEVIAH stated that originally when the institution was known as the Central Adikarnataka Boarding Home, training in certain crafts was also being given to the inmates in addition to general education. Unfortunately after its conversion as the Depressed Class Hostel, they were getting only general education and forgetting all the crafts. It was a pity that the Central Institute was taken away.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) pointed out that the institution was converted into the Depressed Class Hostel because members of the community themselves did not want the old institution to continue as such.

Mr. S. DEVIAH contended that the request must have been made by certain persons who did not realise the disadvantages of the conversion. They must have learnt a bitter lesson by now and would surely join the rest of the community in pressing for a reconsideration of the order. The chief reason why the order should be reconsidered was that ever since the Central Adikarnataka Institute was abolished, the number of Adikarnataka boys studying in high schools had fallen. Another reason was that when there was a Central Institute, a sense of discipline and homogeneity was noticed on the part of Adikarnataka boys which was now not the case. Instead, the boys were seen to be getting into bad habits.

Mr. C. T. HANUMANTHIAH supported the representation. He also added that in view of the fact that the Adikarnataka population was as large as 14 lakhs, very much larger facilities should be given for the education of boys of that community such as by starting boarding homes in every district.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK supported the representation further and said that the education of Banajara boys could progress only if a sufficient number of boarding homes were established. Otherwise many boys of the community would not take advantage of the educational facilities open to them and the expenditure incurred by Government would not bring the fullest possible return to the community.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM stated in his reply that Government were really anxious that the Depressed Classes must be helped as far as possible in every direction. The appeal made by Mr. Jathare Naik in respect of educational facilities to members of a particular section of that community was thus superfluous. He must have been aware that very near the place of his own residence there were already three hostels in existence. Similarly in other districts also Government had granted liberal help and were prepared if necessary to give even more liberal encouragement for the starting and running of Depressed Class hostels. But the representation under discussion related to increasing the accommodation in one—the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore. Mr. Hanumanthiah had regretted that it had been abolished. The institute was abolished because the students themselves did not want it. Government were in a sense compelled to substitute a boarding home for the Central Institute. That was how the old institution came to be converted into a boarding home. The accommodation at present available in it was sufficient for 120 students. If the Government were to concede the present representation and double the accommodation, the necessary consequence of it would be that similar institutes elsewhere might be denied the necessary help. In this connection he would assure the House that Government had not saved a single pie as a result of the abolition of the Central Adikarnataka Institute. On the other hand, they had sanctioned increased

grants. In addition to incurring this expenditure at Mysore, Government had sanctioned the opening of a Central Boarding Home at Shimoga also. Government really felt that accommodation for 120 students was sufficient at Mysore and that special attention would have to be paid in future on the opening of hostels in other places than Mysore. When all the latter had received sufficient attention then would be the stage perhaps for improving the Depressed Class Hostel at Mysore still further.

No. 58.—Starting an Adikarnataka Boarding Home at Mandya.

Mr. M. C. CHALUVIAH (Mandya—Rural—Depressed Class).

Mr. M. C. CHALUVIAH prayed that a boarding home might be established at Mandya similar to the one proposed by Sriman Siddiah for Mysore, as the Adikarnataka people of Mandya were finding it very difficult to educate their children owing to poverty.

He added that the Mandya District consisted of seven taluks and students from all of them were studying at the headquarters. One of those taluks, *viz.*, Nagamangala, was a famine area. Boys from that taluk deserved very special encouragement. The Government must, in consideration of all these facts, kindly start a boarding home at Mandya with accommodation for at least 50 students to begin with. The expenditure to be incurred on it ought not to weigh heavily on the Government since they were deriving a large income from the Sugar Company and from the Irwin Canal extensions.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that if the persons interested started an aided hostel, Government would be glad to consider the question of giving a grant for it.

Mr. M. C. CHALUVIAH represented that Mandya being a new district there was not much chance of starting an aided boarding home for some time to come.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that whatever facilities were being given in other districts would, if possible, be also extended in Mandya.

No. 59.—Construction of a middle school building at Anavatti.

Mr. MALLIKARJUNAPPA GOWDA (Sorab—Rural).

Mr. MALLIKARJUNAPPA GOWDA prayed that a building be constructed for a middle school at Anavatti, Sorab Taluk.

Mr. GURUNATHA KRISHNA NADIGAR stated that in Sorab Taluk there were only two middle schools, one at Anavatti and the other at Sorab. The school at Anavatti was very promising and was expected to develop from year to year. The progress already made by it was certainly very satisfactory. There were populous villages all round, and students from all of them were joining that school. For their benefit therefore a private hostel had just been started. It was housed no doubt in a Government building; but the accommodation available in it was certainly inadequate. The building also stood in need of repairs. This had been brought to the notice of the department long ago and they had promised to extend the building on both sides. Somehow this had not yet been done. Consequently real difficulty was being felt by the students and members of the staff. The number of students was as large as 103, but the building consisted only of four rooms. A much larger building was therefore urgently necessary.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) replied that the Director of Public Instruction would visit the place once again and make the necessary enquiries.

No. 60.—Construction of school buildings in Pavagada Taluk and providing teachers for them.

Mr. P. NARASAPPA (Pavagada—Rural).

Mr. P. NARASAPPA respresented that in connection with the scheme proposed to be undertaken by the Government for the expansion of primary education in the State, a necessity would arise to open more and more schools in all parts of the State. He therefore prayed that the poverty of the raiyats in Pavagada Taluk be taken into special consideration and school buildings constructed by Government themselves

wherever real necessity therefor existed and also teachers provided for them with a view to promote the expansion of education in the taluk which was very backward educationally.

Mr. G. SANKARA SETTY represented that Pavagada was a poverty-stricken area and famine was actually breaking out in it off and on. People there had been really hard hit and could not afford to create any educational facilities for their own boys and yet the departmental circular was to the effect that Government buildings could be given for the schools in that taluk only if the local areas contributed a part of the cost. But in view of the special circumstances represented, no such contribution was possible and Government should therefore be good enough to provide buildings at their own cost without expecting any contribution from the local bodies and should also be pleased to provide teachers paid entirely by Government.

Mr. K. NANJUNDA RAO stated that there were as many as 144 independent villages in the Pavagada Taluk in addition to hamlets attached to some of them. There were as many as 50 primary schools in the taluk. About 20 or 22 of these were Government schools and all the rest were grant-in-aid schools. Thus private effort had organized itself to the fullest extent possible in the circumstances. When the Deputy Commissioner last visited the district, people had represented to him that Pavagada was a frontier and backward taluk and that therefore he should sympathetically consider this representation and recommend to Government for favourable disposal. It did not look as though he had made any such favourable report to Government. Subsequently the Minister for Education visited the taluk and people had made the same representation to him. The speaker requested Government to give a favourable reply to the representation under discussion, and start at least 50 primary schools in the coming year at the cost of Government.

In this connection, the speaker also brought to notice that there was only one School Board Assistant for both the Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks. A single officer could not do his inspection and other work satisfactorily in two taluks. He therefore requested that a separate School Board Assistant be appointed for Pavagada Taluk

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) pointed out that from the wording of the representation under discussion it looked as though Government were requested to provide their own buildings for all the schools in the taluk. That was a request which Government found it very difficult to accept, at any rate at present, as being obviously impracticable. Apart from a reference to the conditions of Pavagada Taluk, in particular, there were about six thousand primary schools in the State and if Government themselves should provide buildings at their own cost for all of them, it would necessarily mean an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees. This was a liability which they obviously could not take over. At the same time, he was aware that the time had arrived when Government had to consider whether there were not particular places at which they should provide buildings at their own cost. Generally, however, villagers were coming forward in many places with contributions for school buildings and in all fairness Government would be obliged to give some preference to the claims of such villages. If people everywhere wanted Government themselves to do everything, education could not progress in the country. If, on the other hand, the people were prepared to contribute towards the cost of buildings, they would be helping Government and serving the great cause of education. It was therefore up to prominent men like Mr. Sankara Setty to concert measures for providing school buildings in their respective areas. No doubt he had said that Pavagada was a famine-stricken area, but there were also other areas to which a similar description would apply.

No. 61.—Making permanent the organisation of the Boy Scout Movement.

Mr. B. M. VENUGOPAL SETTY (Kolar—Urban).

In the absence of the mover, **Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO** was permitted to move the representation.

In doing so, he said that Government had been pleased to appoint an Organising Secretary on a pay of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per month in addition to having an Organising Commissioner. Government were aware that the Scout Movement was a very important organisation. The Education Department was also extending considerable help to it. It was necessary to place the movement on a permanent footing in future. It was also desirable to enhance the grant to the movement from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Mrs. W. H. THEOBALD spoke as follows :—

"Sir, I understand that the Boy Scout Movement and the Girl Guide Movement are both voluntary organisations and they should be free from Government or official control. I feel that when you start a movement of this kind, it is meant to benefit yourself and those around you. The principles of Guiding and Scouting did not permit anyone fostering them from outside. I myself am a captain of one of the Girl Guides and we do not take help from the Government But we raise our own funds. I feel therefore it is wrong to seek grants from Government and make Scouting and Guiding an official movement."

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY stated that Scouting was not confined to children or to one particular class of people or another. All boys and girls in the State were prompted by feelings of loyalty and patriotism and were endowed with intelligence and eagerness to learn the essentials of daily conduct. The scout movement was no doubt started as a voluntary movement, but only about 20,000 people had joined the movement so far when the population itself was 70 lakhs. If things were allowed to drift like that, the movement would not be of much benefit for a long time to come. No doubt Government were extending liberal help to the movement and those connected with it were thankful to them. But if the Government should be pleased to bestow some more attention by placing it on a permanent footing with increased grants, it would progress better. The movement had been considered as part of the Education Department. That department must consider how best to extend the movement as to be able to take into it all boys and girls in the State and make the movement really much more serviceable to the State.

Mr. M. N. JOIS observed that the scout movement had originated from Lord Baden Powell, and several public men in India were not sure how far that movement was really needed in India. Still it had spread to India as many other things had spread from the West. And like other things, this movement had travelled into Mysore too. There was what is known as Hindustan Scout Association of which Dr. Kunzru was President. It was a very good movement which was finding its own funds. If Mysore Government was prepared to incur any additional expenditure on the scout movement, that had best be done in favour of Hindustan Scout Association, and not upon a foreign organisation like the Boy Scouts Movement. He was sorry to make a suggestion of this kind, but he felt bound to do so in view of the insult offered to the youngmen who had gone from Mysore to attend the recent Jamboree. These latter wanted to hoist the Mysore flag, but were not permitted to do so. That was a very unfair decision which the authorities of the Jamboree had taken. For that reason Mysoreans, at any rate, did not want the Boy Scouts Movement in their State. That being so, the speaker felt that it would be both unreasonable and unjustifiable to incur any more expenditure on the movement in Mysore.

Nawab SHER KHAN supported the representation and agreed with what Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy had said in favour of the movement. The question from whom a particular movement originated was one of very little consequence. The main point for consideration was whether the movement itself was a good one or not. Viewed from that angle, he would say that it would not have extended to all parts of the world if it had not been a good movement. His Highness the late Maharaja of

Mysore and His Highness the late Yuvaraja had been the Patrons of the movement in Mysore. It was therefore the duty of every Mysorean to welcome such a movement. The speaker would even go to the length of suggesting that it must be extended to all educational institutions and every pupil—boy or girl—compelled to participate in it. If the movement was extended in that way, it would be a great help in establishing good understanding between Hindus and Muslims and training the boys and girls at school to become better citizens of the State in course of time.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO at this stage brought to notice that Mr. Jois had made an incorrect statement. The Mysore flag had been really allowed to be hoisted at the World Jamboree.

Mr. M. N. JOIS asserted that it was not so.

Mrs. AKHILA BEGUM MAHOMED SHERIFF spoke thus :—

" Sir, I wish to uphold this representation because this movement is a very useful one. It is growing in importance and popularity from day to day. It has got very high aims and ideals. At the same time, I would like to request that the case of the Girl Guide Movement might also be considered along with this representation. I mean, if you will be pleased to make the Boy Scout Movement a permanent organisation, the Girl Guide Movement might also be treated likewise."

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) in replying, observed that most people had agreed that the scout movement was good in itself. Even Mr. Jois would have to agree that it was so. He (the Minister) could not know what was meant by making the movement permanent. If it was the idea that it should continue for all time, he would straightway give the assurance to the House that there was no idea or proposal at any rate that the movement should cease to be. Already there was the Headquarter Committee in charge of the movement. It was under the management of a State Council and its working was supervised by the Director of Public Instruction. It was not necessary to say anything specially in favour of the movement because its advantages were known to one and all That was why Government had sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 for it. It was praiseworthy that the movement was receiving substantial help from the non-official public. He would only appeal to them to take still more interest in it and secure for it still better help.

Mrs. AKHILA BEGUM MAHOMED SHERIFF brought to notice that there were teachers specially trained in scouting who were expected to give training to the pupils. But if the particular trained teacher attached to a school was transferred elsewhere, the substitute sent to take her place would not always have been trained in scouting. Consequently, training in scouting would not be continuous so far as the pupils were concerned. She therefore requested the Minister to see that training of pupils would not suffer consequent upon the transfer of a particular teacher.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 62.—Introduction of Arabic as a compulsory subject in Primary and Middle Schools for Muslims.

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ (Channapatna-Kankanhalli—Mahomedan—Rural).

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ represented that Arabic might be introduced in all Primary and Middle Schools for Muslims as a compulsory subject in order to make the students learn Arabic as it is the only language in which the Muslims offer their prayers. He added that on account of the generous help extended by Government, many Muslims had become graduates. The community was thankful to the Government for all that help. But he regretted to say that in one particular respect the Muslims were not being helped. Because from the Primary stage right up to the University course they never had the necessary facilities for learning Arabic, the language of all their religious texts. Because a Muslim graduated, he could not afford to neglect religion. But at present not even 2 per cent of the Muslim graduates knew Arabic. Government must therefore consider this

representation sympathetically. They need not have to incur any extra expenditure because it was not necessary to appoint extra teachers in all the schools.

Mr. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA wanted to know how far that would be possible.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) said that it could not be done without extra expenditure.

Mr. T. M. KHAN urged that even so the representation must be accepted by the Government, because non-Muslims were not going to be affected in any way on that account.

Mr. SHAIK AHMED SAHEB stated that Arabic was the language of a very important country of the world and Quoran, which corresponded to the Vedas of the Hindus, had been recorded in Arabic. The Muslims had necessarily to learn that language. This was not the case at present because boys and girls who were attending schools were being taught in the language of the country, and though certain religious matters were also being taught, what was being done in the direction was not adequate. At the same time, he was aware that Arabic could not be taught as a special subject because the mother-tongue of Muslims was Urdu, and Arabic could not be made compulsory. And so far as Primary schools were concerned, it could not be prescribed even as an optional subject. It was therefore very necessary that Quoran was taught to Muslim boys and girls at least for one hour every day so that the pupils might be helped to take kindly to that classical language.

Mr. H. HUSEIN ALI BEIG thought that the study of Arabic was considered to be the best education open to the Muslim. Arabic literature insisted upon personal purity and cleanliness. If, therefore, students in Primary and Middle schools in the State were taught Arabic, they would get better ideas of cleanliness and purity. In that way their health also would improve. Secondly, Muslims were in many cases unable to offer prayers in the proper way because they were ignorant of Arabic. Government must therefore kindly regard the representation as very important and accept it.

Mr. M. ABDUL RASOOL observed that "Islam" meant "Peace" and he who studied the Quoran would necessarily enjoy peace. In this view he supported the resolution and appealed to Government to accept it.

Mrs. AKHILA BEGUM MAHOMED SHERIFF spoke as follows:—

"Sir, I wish to support this representation most earnestly. Arabic is a very ancient language full of very high thoughts in all its literature. Besides that, it is our religious language as well. I think religious and moral instruction is most important. Every child who is intended to be trained and educated properly must receive attention towards the development of his mind, body and soul, all together. Unless he is trained and educated in this manner, the attempt, however much it might be, will be wasted. It will however remain a half-hearted attempt. At the present time I think all the havoc that is being done by the War is solely due to the fact that people have ignored religion completely. They have simply developed one side. That is, having become highly educated scientists and machine-makers, they have employed all their knowledge and directed all their activities towards the destruction of their own fellow-beings, which is very bad. It is said that all human beings are of God's family. If one knew that and wished to care for that, one would not attempt to cut the throat of one's own brother. It is said in the Holy Quoran that all men are children of Adam, and Adam was made of mud. In this way it reminds man of his smallness and at the same time it tries to raise the spirit of man to think of high things and high ideals, and care for all human beings as his own brethren. Unless children are given religious and moral instruction in schools, they will not be able to receive the full development. They receive education of all kinds in the institutions established by Government. Their bodily welfare and development is also given attention to as Government have established playing grounds for that purpose and as all sorts

of Indian and other games are provided for them. Why not, in the same manner care for the educationof their souls also in the Government institutions ? "

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA observed that the Muslim members who had so far spoken had referred to two important points, namely, that their Holy Book, the Quoran, had been written in Arabic and it was necessary for all Mahomedans to learn that language. And secondly, the study of Arabic in Urdu schools must be made compulsory. This proposal, he said, was one that should be scrutinised with the greatest sense of responsibility from the point of view of educational value. No general educational institution in the department had been established purely from the religious point of view. The present representation sought to introduce a new principle in respect of Urdu schools in general. It amounted to saying that religious instruction should be made compulsory specially in Government schools. In the present scheme of education, anyone—Hindu or Muslim—was free to go and study in those schools. The question for consideration in connection with this representation was whether boys of tender age could be compelled to study a classical language like Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit. Sanskrit was as important to every Hindu as Arabic was to the Muslim. But, for that reason every Hindu boy or girl should not be compelled to study Sanskrit because it would be very inadvisable to tax tender brains. It had long been contended that even in Middle schools to compel boys to study English was not right. The consensus of opinion in the country was that as far as possible every subject should be taught in the pupil's own language. For a similar reason Arabic also should not be made a compulsory subject either in the Primary or the Middle school stage. If at all, a representation like this might have been moved in respect of High Schools and Colleges. The representation therefore was one that was not acceptable to the House

Mr. N. RAMA RAO said that Muslims gave Arabic a high place similar to what was given to Sanskrit by the Hindus, and Muslims wanted that Arabic should be made compulsory in the Primary stage. There was no reason to prevent Muslims from learning what they wanted. The representation might therefore be accepted by the Government. Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya had argued that if this representation was accepted, boys of tender age would be taxed very much. That was a point, if at all, for examination by educational experts. The level of intelligence of boys of present day was certainly higher than that of boys of 5 or 6 decades ago. Young boys, 50 or 60 years ago, were being taught even before the Primary school stage several things like 'Sabda,' 'Amara,' etc. The speaker did not know whether those boys who were now almost old men felt that they were any the worse for it. Similarly, if young boys of the Muslim community were taught Arabic in Primary schools now, it would be useful to them in the sense that their interest in that language would be aroused. Thirdly, their brains would not fail them. If their interest could be aroused at tender age and if in their after-life they could profit by it, Hindus need not stand in the way.

Another point of objection was raised, *viz.*, whether the representation, if accepted, would involve extra expenditure to Government. Well, extra expenditure it might involve. But if it was necessary, it must be incurred. So long as the tax-payers were earnestly in favour of a certain thing, the Government would have to grant it despite some extra expenditure which it might mean. From this point of view, he supported the representation.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO stated that for any given country there necessarily was a common language. For Mysore State, which was a Kannada country, Kannada was naturally the common language. It would be hardly consistent with the importance of Kannada that any other language should be made compulsory. It was not her purpose to say anything to wound the feelings and sentiments of the Muslim community. On the contrary, she would plead for all necessary facilities for that community.

If anyone from Mysore State went to Hyderabad for example, he would be compelled to learn Urdu because that was the language of that State. In Mysore, similarly, everybody must learn Kannada. So, no language other than Kannada should be made compulsory in Mysore.

Mr. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA did not agree with the argument of Mr. N. Rama Rao that the representation must be given effect to even if the Government had thereby to incur extra expenditure. He would request Muslim members not to misunderstand him for making these remarks. There were 935 institutions meant for Urdu education specially. Of them only 2 were training institutions. All the rest were special institutions. According to the latest administration report, Government were spending on Urdu schools 13½ times the expenditure on other institutions of a similar nature, that is on a population which was twice as much as Muslims. It would not be justifiable to expect the State to spend anything more than at present on such special education. There was a demand throughout the State for the spread of Primary education and yet Government were unable to meet the demand for financial reasons. From that point of view, therefore, the speaker felt that he must oppose this representation in case it involved extra expenditure.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB said that this representation was not based merely on religious grounds. The House would be interested to know that many Urdu words really came from Arabic. Besides, Arabic literature contained plenty of moral instruction. In villages children were being taught Arabic even now at home. Some of the Muslim boys who were attending Telugu schools were actually being taught Amara. Muslims certainly had no objection to it. The speaker was glad to admit that it was of considerable use to them. He was himself benefited in that way. Similarly, if Arabic was taught to boys of tender age, it was sure to be of much use to them in their later life. There was no idea at all to make it a compulsory language. The existing teachers were only to be instructed to teach Arabic also. All that was needed was a circular to the teachers already employed. No extra expenditure need be incurred at all. The representation, in other words, was that in addition to general education some moral instruction also should be provided for Muslim boys. It was somewhat surprising that the Bhupalam brothers had opposed such an innocuous representation. One of them (Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya) was a Hindu Mahasabha leader and might have his own reasons for opposing the representation. But it was difficult to understand why the other (Mr. B. R. Puttananjappa) who was a Congressman had opposed it. If Muslims became good patriots and could establish perfect cordiality with their Hindu patriots, why should Hindus not welcome it? At that rate how could the request of the Congressmen that Government should extend special encouragement to Hindi be justified? After all a spirit of Hindi had been actuated by certain political motives, and for reasons of that kind it would not be fair to expect Government to incur extra expenditure, especially when Hindi was not the language of the State. The representation before the House was, on the contrary, very simple and non-controversial. The majority community should not be intolerant even in respect of such a simple question. He therefore requested that Government should kindly issue circular instructions that Arabic should be taught in all Urdu schools.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA offered an explanation that there was no question of intolerance in this discussion. It was a certain principle that was involved in it and it was from the point of view of that principle that he had made his observations. And the point of his argument was that just as Sanskrit should not be made a compulsory language in Kannada schools, so also Arabic should not be made compulsory in Urdu schools.

Mr. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA asked why the Muslim community should not make its own arrangements for teaching Arabic to Muslim pupils.

Mr. T. M. KHAN said that when the representation was moved, he had expected that Mr. Bhupalam R. Chandrasekharayya and others of his way of thinking would oppose it. He had never imagined that Congressmen would also oppose it, because they were all anxious to establish responsible government and with high ideals like that before them, they would not care to go the length of calculating the expenditure on small reforms like the introduction of Arabic in schools.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY wanted to make a statement since more than one Muslim member had referred to the attitude of members of the Congress party with regard to this representation.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) hoped that much of it was not seriously meant. There need be no discussion on that issue because Government would consider the views expressed by all the speakers.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that all the suggestions made by the different members had been noted for consideration. Government also conceded that to every citizen his own religion was important. It was not disputed that religious instruction was desirable to everyone. This being so, Government would be glad to do all that was possible in that behalf.

No. 63. Selecting Depressed Class teachers for Kannada Pandit Examination.

Mr. D. DEVAYYA (Malavalli—Depressed Class).

Mr. D. DEVAYYA represented that till now the Depressed Class teachers were not given facilities to study for the Kannada Pandit Examination which was being held in Mysore once in two years; that at least four competent teachers applying for this course might be selected by nomination every year and facilities afforded to them for study and advancement. He added that this question deserved to be considered with special sympathy. If the teachers could secure the benefits of further education, their economic progress would also be better. The Pandit Examination would enable them to establish contact with colleagues belonging to higher castes. Thereby they would improve personally also, and training for this examination would result in making teachers of the Depressed Classes entertain higher ideals than before, like godliness, etc., since they would have to study subjects like Tarka, Vyakarana, Mimamsa and so on.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) explained the rules in force with regard to the selection of teachers for undergoing training for the Pandit Examination. Once in two years, four teachers were being selected for the purpose. Instead of expecting all the teachers to be pandits it was thought better that a few of them should be enabled to become pandits among pandits. Of the four teachers so selected, two generally were Brahmins and the other two non-Brahmins. If in the future among the non-Brahmins to be selected, Adikarnatakas also were considered eligible, Government would only be too glad. But whether this was found practical or not, the object underlying this representation could well be secured by teachers belonging to the Depressed Classes offering themselves to secure the same training by undergoing the course privately, as there was room enough for training more than the 4 elected by the department. If, therefore, persons were forthcoming for so doing, Government would be glad to consider the question of giving them suitable facilities like scholarships.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY said that there should be no communal differences between them at all with regard to the selection. The department, he thought, should select whoever offered himself so long as he was competent enough for that selection.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that the present scheme was meant to give chances to non-Brahmins also.

In reply to an enquiry from Mr. S. C. Malliah, **the GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda)**

stated that the selection was being made by means of an examination held by competent Pandits.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH wondered whether there were any non-Brahmins among such Pandits.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM stated that if proper kind of persons were anxious to be selected, their claims would be considered.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH was glad that Government had given facilities enough for members of the Depressed classes also to become teachers if they were duly qualified. Having done that, they should also create the necessary further facilities to enable them to become Pandits also.

Mr. K. SIDDIAH asked whether two seats could not be reserved for the members of the Depressed classes.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) stated that there was nothing like nomination on communal basis. If among the non-Brahmin teachers who aspired for selection, there were deserving Adikarnatakas also, there was nothing to prevent their claims being considered.

No. 64.—Establsihing an aided High School at Magadi.

Mr. K. NARAYANA SETTY (Magadi—Urban).

Mr. K. NARAYANA SETTY represented that an aided High School might be established in Magadi Town.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that it was understood that the Deputy Commissioner was already making necessary arragements in that respect. An influential committee consisting of a large number of members had been constituted for raising the requisite funds. The Municipal Council had not yet formulated definite proposals. When that was done, and the proposals were put up before Government, necessary further action would be taken.

Mr. K. NARAYANA SETTY represented that the Municipality could not spare funds for the purpose.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that even then the member need not lose heart because the Deputy Commissioner was reported to have collected funds to some extent already.

No. 65.—Appointment of Muslim Graduates in High Schools to teach Geography, History, etc.

Mr. M. ABDUL AZIZ (Chikmagalur *cum* Mudgere—Mahomedan—Rural).

Mr. M. ABDUL AZIZ represented that in view of the increasing number of Muslim students in High Schools who take up Geography, History and other subjects in Urdu, one Muslim graduate might be appointed in every High School in the State.

The Offg. DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in MYSORE (Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin) replied as follows:—

"At present Kannada is the principal medium of instruction in High Schools. For students whose mother-tongue is not Kannada, instruction is provided through the medium of English. So, in many cases, there is one section of each class with the English medium, the other sections having the Kannada medium. For the benefit of Urdu pupils it was proposed to try the Urdu medium, particularly in places like Bangalore and Mysore where a large number of Muslim pupils attended High Schools, by concentrating such pupils, as far as possible, in one High School in each place. Accordingly, the Fort High School in Bangalore and the Maharaja's High School in Mysore were thought of. Two or three months in advance of the school year pupils in High Schools were notified that it was intended to open an Urdu medium section of the first year High School class, and if any of them desired to have the Urdu medium of instruction, they should inform their Head Master. Intimation to this effect was also sent to Urdu middle schools, so that prospective pupils of High Schools might make up their minds in time in regard to the medium of instruction, and intimate, at the commencement of the school year, their intention to the Head Master of the High School. But reports received from Mysore and Bangalore were disappointing. Sufficient number of pupils for the proposed Urdu section were not forthcoming.

There were hardly half a dozen or so who had signified their preference for the Urdu medium. It was evident that there was no real demand for that medium of instruction. The proposal was consequently given up.

At this stage the House rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p. m.

Mr. M. ABDUL AZIZ wished to know the reply of Government in respect of his representation.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that he could not say anything off-hand by way of reply but that if students came forward to take up the subjects in Urdu and if there was need for appointing Muslim graduates, the representation would be considered.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH asked whether similar facilities would be provided for students to take up those subjects in Tamil, Mahratti, etc.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that whichever languages were considered necessary, would certainly be provided for.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA asked whether all students could not be compelled to study the subjects in the language of the State.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM stated that that suggestion might be made in the form of another representation.

No. 66.—Permission to girls to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination by private study.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO (Kolar—Women's Constituency).

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO prayed that permisssion be given to girl candidates to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination by private study.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) replied that there was provision already, in the S. S. L. C. Rules for girls to appear for the S. S. L. C. Examination by private study.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO suggested that some of the subjects now taken up as optional should be made compulsory.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that that suggestion was not included in the representation and that it would be considered if it came up in proper form.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO asked whether the girl pupils could join the college courses if they passed in the S. S. L. C. Examination appearing in private.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM answered in the affirmative.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO enquired whether such students were expected to sit for a class examination every year, though in private, or could appear for the public examination straightway.

The Offg. DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin) stated that if the Middle Schoool Leaving Certificate Examination or the Middle School Public Examination was passed, they could at any time thereafter sit for the S. S. L. C. Examination in private.

Mr. M. N. JOIS asked whether any definite interval should elapse between passing the Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination and sitting for the S. S. L. C. Examination.

Mr. M. SULTAN MOHIYUDDIN replied that no such specific condition had been prescribed.

No. 67.—Starting a Middle School at Seethagrama.

Mr. S. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA (Koratagere—Rural).

No. 68.—Starting a Middle School in the village of Javagal, Arsikere Taluk.

Mr. SIDDAMALLAPPA (Arsikere—Rural).

No. 69.—Starting a Middle School in Chandrasekharapura.

Mr. THIMMAPPA GOWDA (Gubbi—Rural).

No. 70.—Granting Middle Schools to Udigala and Hangala villages.

Mr. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Chamarajanagar—Rural).

No. 71.—Opening an Urdu Middle School at Kudur village.

Mr. D. SHAIK AHMED SAHEB (Dodballapur *cum* Nelamangala *cum* Magadi Mahomedan—Rural).

No. 72.—Providing an Urdu Girls' Middle School at Hassan.

Mr. ABDUL RAHIM SHERIFF (Hassan *cum* Manjarabad *cum* Belur *cum* Alur—Mahomedan—Rural).

No. 73.—Starting an Urdu School at Uluvigrama, Sorab Taluk.

Mr. ABDUL KHADER (Sagar *cum* Nagar *cum* Sorab—Mahomedan—Rural).

No. 74.—Converting the Urdu Primary School at Sidlaghatta into a pucca Middle School.

Mr. ABDUL GAFOOR SAB (Sidlaghatta *cum* Chikballapur *cum* Goribidanur *cum* Bagepalli *cum* Gudibanda—Mahomedan—Rural).

Mr. S. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA prayed that a Middle school be sanctioned to Seethagrama, Kolala Hobli, Kortagere Taluk. He added that a building was already available and all that was prayed for was sanction to open a school.

Mr. SIDDAMALLAPPA represented that as the student population of Javagal village, Javagal Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, was increasing and as there was no Middle school near the village, it had been found very difficult for the boys to continue their studies. The number of boys in the Upper Primary School which was formerly 120 to 130, was increasing. He therefore prayed that a Middle school be started in Javagal village.

Mr. THIMMAPPA GOWDA prayed that a Middle school be granted early to Chandrasekhrapura, Gubbi Taluk, which was a big hobli headquarter with a population of 2,000.

Mr. SIDDAVEERAPPA prayed that a Middle school be opened at Udigala village, Chamarajnagar Taluk, and one at Hangala village, Gundlupet Taluk. He added that the question had been discussed at the previous District Conference and that a reply had been given that the Department was examining where exactly another school should be located. Subsequently the member had come to know that a school had been recommended for Harave. Personally, he was of opinion that a school at Hangala would be more suitable, but he would have no objection to its being situated at Harave. However, he would earnestly request Government to sanction a school to any one of those two places.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY said he would have no objection to a school being given to Udigala which was a big village but there was another place which was more important and more populous than that, and a hobli headquarter, *viz.*, Harave, in which there was a Lower Primary School and an Upper Primary School with nearly 150 boys and girls. Every year 10 or 12 pupils were passing out of that school but there was no Middle school anywhere within a radius of 10 or 12 miles where they could prosecute their studies. He would be very glad if a Middle school was opened there. Correspondence was going on about it for 4 years past and when the question came up at a District Conference recently, the Revenue Commissioner who presided promised to recommend to Government that a school be opened at the said place.

Mr. SIDDAVEERAPPA said that if a school was decided to be opened at Udigala, certain persons had promised to make liberal cash contributions.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY added that the District Educational Officer had promised that if the villagers were prepared to provide a building, a school was likely to be sanctioned for Harave, and that thereupon the residents of the place had executed *mutchalikas* that they were prepared to provide a building.

Mr. D. SHAIK AHMED SAHEB prayed that an Urdu Middle school be opened at Kudur village of Magadi Taluk, for the benefit of sixteen Primary schools in the neighbourhood with a strength of about 600 pupils. He represented that the question of giving a *pucca* Urdu Middle school for Kudur had long been under correspondence, and encouraging replies were now being

received from the departmental officers. It was a place of considerable importance to Mussalmans, and it was far away from Bangalore, Dodballapur, Kunigal, Channapatna and other places where *pucca* Urdu Middle schools existed. He therefore requested that the case of Kudur be considered very sympathetically.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that there were Upper Primary schools nearby, at Adarangi and Laya, in which the Muslim boys could learn English. They might therefore take advantage of these schools and go to a Middle school later on.

Mr. SHAIK AHMED SAHEB stated that they were 5 miles away and not within easy reach of young boys and girls.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that he would have the relative urgency of the two claims examined.

Mr. ABDUL RAHIM SHERIFF prayed that an Urdu Girls Middle school in Hassan Town be provided, in view of the fact that this was a district headquarter. He added that this subject was being agitated since seven years.

Mrs. AKHILA BEGUM MAHOMED SHERIFF spoke as follows :—

"Sir, I wish to support this representation. And I wish to bring to your kind notice that Urdu Girls Middle Schools are generally in very bad condition. The staff is very inadequate though the number of students is very large. Proper furniture is not given. Even in Bangalore, where a big nice building which has been specially built for the purpose, owing to want of furniture the poor girls are made to sit on the bare floor and two girls got paralysed on that account. They suffered very badly.

Besides this, I also wish to bring to your kind notice the urgent necessity of improving the conveniences to pupils attending other Urdu girls schools."

Mr. SYED ABDUL RAHIMAN brought to notice that on account of their social customs it was very difficult for Muslim girls to leave Hassan and go all the way to Mysore.

Mr. T. M. KHAN mentioned that the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. McAlpine) had given an assurance that a girls' Middle school was going to be opened at Hassan before similar schools were started in other places.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM stated that it was never intended that they should go all the way to Mysore. As stated already in general terms, the department was starting Urdu Girls' Middle Schools in district headquarter towns, and Hassan being one such, the representation would be considered sympathetically.

Mr. ABDUL KHADER prayed that an Urdu school be opened at Uluvigrama, Sorab Taluk, for the use of nearly 40 students who were willing to attend the school, if this was opened, as there were nearly 35 Muslim families in that village.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that the question would be looked into.

Mr. ABDUL GAFOOR SAB said that though it had been represented for a long time past that the Upper Primary School in Sidlaghatta should be converted into a Middle school, this request had not been granted so far. He therefore, prayed that the Urdu Primary School which had a strength of about 200 be converted into a *pucca* Urdu Middle School.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that he would consider the case after verifying the strength of the school, the population of the place, etc.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY requested that replies be given to representations No. 67, 68, 69 and 70.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM then made a statement with regard to the question of the opening of Middle schools in general. He said that requests had been received in that behalf from 10 or 12 places in the shape of representations and from many other places on other occasions. The department itself had recommended the opening of 70 or 80 additional schools. The number of additional Middle schools that might have to be provided all over the State would be between 100 and 150. In this connection the Minister referred to the important fact that however much Government tried, it would be difficult

for them to open so many schools within a year or two or even three, unless the concerned people actively co-operated with the Government. And if a very large number of Middle schools could be opened, it was true that the unemployment problem would be solved to a large extent.

This question had come up in connection with the scheme of rural medical practitioners. Following the same policy, he suggested that a certain number of graduates might well settle down in the villages and help the children of villagers. If such men were forthcoming, Government also could help them with subventions or grants so that the number of Middle schools would appreciably increase in various parts of the State. This in fact was the scheme suggested by the Dewan some years ago. The Minister took the present opportunity of reminding members that an experiment on those lines might usefully be tried in the rural parts. In no country of the world was it possible for all the Primary, Middle and High schools and colleges to be run for all time only with Government funds. And in Madras and elsewhere it was seen that more than the Government institutions, it was the aided schools that were responsible for the educational progress of the provinces. In Mysore, however, the burden had throughout fallen on the Government and necessarily the educational progress was tardy. Education was a matter pertaining alike to Government and to the people. That being so, the villagers or townsmen concerned should play some part in bringing into existence additional schools wherever necessary. Government would certainly do everything they could in this direction, but if influential people also tried the experiment, the educational progress would be very much better.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI stated that members had heard with rapt attention the statement made by the Minister. But it was necessary to remind the House that there was an important point of difference between Mysore and Madras. If statistics were collected, the Government would easily see that subjects of Mysore were in a decidedly worse position economically than those in Madras. This was why it was possible for a larger number of aided institutions to be established and run in Madras Presidency. In Mysore, however, there was an insistent demand for an ever-increasing number of scholarships and that again was due to the poverty of the people. As a matter of fact, the House had just represented to the Government that parents had not the means even to purchase text-books for their children if the books were changed too frequently. That being so, the future citizens of the State would not be much benefited if the Government merely promised to give subventions or grants in case private schools were started. After all, such grants, even if sanctioned, would not be adequate for running a school and the problem of suitable buildings, furniture, etc., would persist. It was all very well to suggest that graduates should go and settle down in villages. But the graduates were not able to maintain themselves in the villages. When people were able to take up the experiment that was suggested, they might certainly do so. But just at present, they were certainly not able to benefit by the experiment. There was, therefore, no use suggesting it, though it was a good suggestion in itself. The point now was that the percentage of literacy in Mysore was only 3 or 4, whereas it was very much higher in Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Cochin, Travancore, etc. When the percentage was improved substantially, then perhaps would be the stage for Government to expect the representatives of the people to try that experiment. Perhaps if the people were in course of time well off, they would run private schools without even expecting grants from Government. Meanwhile, there were many communities which were notoriously backward in education. They were also very poor. Even in respect of such communities, if the Government gave a stereotyped reply, it would be of no benefit to them whatever.

The PRESIDENT observed that nobody had suggested that all communities

in all places should look after themselves.

No. 77.—Establishment of an Intermediate College at Chitaldrug.

Mr. GOWDARA KENCHAKALLAPPA (Chitaldrug—Rural).

Mr. GOWDARA KENCHAKALLAPPA prayed that an Intermediate College be established at Chitaldrug as it was the headquarters of a big district comprising a large number of taluks and also as there were several communal hostels there to afford facilities for students. Chitaldrug was particularly a back-ward district. For want of an Intermediate College at the district headquarter, all the students passing out of High schools had to go to Bangalore, Mysore or Tumkur for prosecuting their college studies. This meant too much of expenditure for the parents. It would therefore be a great help to them if the High school at Chitaldrug was converted into an Intermediate College. The representatives of the people of the district had made a representation to this effect when the Dewan visited the district recently and he had been pleased to promise consideration of the question. It was fortunate that one who was born and bred in the Chitaldrug district was now the Minister in charge of Education and appealed to him to consider this representation sympathetically.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA stated that this was a representation which was being made to Government for a long time past. An Intermediate College had been started recently at Shimoga and the speaker understood that the question of opening a similar college at Davangere was engaging the attention of Government. The speaker represented in that connection that Chitaldrug was more central than Davangere. If the Intermediate College was not located at a central place, students from different parts of the district might not be in a position to avail themselves of it. There were many hostels in existence at Chitaldrug. Many other educational facilities also existed there. If, therefore, an Intermediate College was opened there, a large number of students were sure to be benefited.

Messrs. C. SUBBANA NAIK and **Alampalli NANJUNDA SETTY** supported the above view.

Further supporting the same view, **Mr. B. DORESWAMI** said that if people of Davangere had promised a building in case the Intermediate College was located there, people of Chitaldrug were equally prepared to provide a building for it. There was a Town Hall already in existence at Chitaldrug, and educationally the environment and atmosphere of Chitaldrug were more suitable than those of Davangere.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) stated that any way he was glad that Davangere and Chitaldrug were competing with each other for securing an Intermediate College. But he would say a few words from the point of view of the State as a whole. As members were already aware, Intermediate Colleges had been recently started at two places, namely, Shimoga and Tumkur. They would perhaps agree that before any further colleges were thought of, those two would have to be placed on a permanent footing. Intermediate Colleges meant Rs. 35,000 non-recurring and the recurring expenditure was something like Rs. 25,000. That amount had necessarily to be set apart. Secondly, if a college was to be established at Chitaldrug, Government would have to consider how far it might affect the interests of the college at Shimoga. If it was decided that an Intermediate College for Chitaldrug District was urgently necessary, the Government would then have to consider whether it should be located at Chitaldrug or at Davangere. The speaker had recently toured that district and sent his tour notes on to the University. The University was expected to send up a report in the matter. When that was received, further details connected with this question would have to be examined. Till then, therefore, he regretted he was not in a position to make a definite reply to the representation.

No. 86.—Opening a Veterinary Dispensary in Bhadravati Town.

Mr. B. PANDURANGAPPA (Bhadravati—Urban).

Mr. B. PANDURANGAPPA represented that there were large numbers of cattle in the villages round about Bhadravati Town and in the channel areas but there were no veterinary dispensaries at all within a radius of 10 to 12 miles of that place. He therefore prayed that arrangements be made to open a Veterinary hospital in Bhadravati Town. He added that this representation also was being made for many years past and that if the Government were to sanction such a dispensary in the vicinity of Bhadravati, the District Board as well as the Town Municipality had promised to meet their quota of expenditure. If the Government were pleased to meet the initial expenses, and provide a building, the contributions referred to would be sufficient to meet other items of expenditure. At present the nearest dispensary was the one in Shimoga Taluk. But Bhadravati was central to five hoblies which lacked veterinary facilities. Barring Shimoga, Bhadravati was the most important town in the whole district. So much so, it was rumoured that Bhadravati was likely to be converted into a *pucca* taluk. He therefore urged that such an important place, should not be denied the benefit of a veterinary dispensary.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V Anantaraman) replied that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 87.—Scheme of afforestation in the Bhadravati area.

Mr. B. BALAKRISHNA RAO (Sagar—Urban).

Mr. B. BALAKRISHNA RAO prayed that the Forest Department be directed to take up a scheme of rapid afforestation of the country to counteract the effect of cutting down forests for supply of charcoal to Bhadravati.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the work of afforestation was going on regularly.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that it was not so and that all that the Forest Officers had done was to prepare a working plan.

*** The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar)** explained that in the Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati Divisions, an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 was being incurred every year on account of afforestation. Recently, the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works had agreed to contribute Rs. 25,000 per annum for that work, so that in future the amount available for expenditure would be double, and much better progress would thus be possible in future.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA asked what the department proposed to do with that amount.

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR replied that there was not very much for the department to do. Seventy-five per cent of the forest growth was automatic. At present, no doubt, one could see that trees standing over a vast extent of area had been cut off, and the whole thing looked quite bare. But even without the Forest Department doing anything, one could notice 25 years later that the forest would look as it did before the trees were cut.

Mr. B. BALAKRISHNA RAO was of opinion that in spite of the Chief Conservator's explanation, the position was not quite satisfactory and that special measures in respect of afforestation were necessary.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA stated that this was the view taken up for example in the Central Provinces. He also added that the trees that the department was now cutting off, were between 60 and 90 years old, and the extent over which such trees were cut off was something like 10 or 12 square miles. When afforestation over such a vast area was called for, an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 per annum would be veryin adequate. This was why he was saying that the department had not taken adequate action. In fact no measures in this behalf could be considered adequate unless an expenditure of at least a lakh of rupees per annum

was provided for and properly incurred. The number of cattle in the district was steadily increasing year by year. Industrially also the district was growing more and more important. It was therefore urgently necessary that the department should develop regular plantations without delay.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK stated that in the vicinity of Mari Kanive the department had cut off a large number of trees some years ago but that now the growth was absolutely satisfactory in spite of the fact that no special afforestation work had been carried out by the department. In the Bhadravati area also, similar growth would come about automatically. And for that reason, he was not in favour of the Government incurring any expenditure on afforestation.

Mr. D. VENKATACHALAPATHI SETTY stated that disafforestation was a grievance not peculiar to Bhadravati. Forests in many places were being denuded and it was necessary that some systematic work should be carried on to afforest all the areas concerned.

No. 94.—Establishing a Tannery in Anekal Town.

Mr. L. DEVARAKONDAPPA (Anekal—Urban).

Mr. L. DEVARAKONDAPPA prayed that a tannery be established immediately in Anekal Town to create livelihood to the unemployed and to secure good prices for the leather, as a good quantity of raw leather was being exported to other places from Anekal Town and the suburbs at low prices. He added that hides of the value of about Rs. 5,000 were being supplied from parts of the Anekal Taluk to the tanneries at Bangalore City and Cantonment. He expected that if a tannery was started at Anekal itself, hides to the value of Rs. 20,000 would be supplied every month. The trade position of the taluk would thereby improve. There was no dearth of labour and unemployment also would be solved in the taluk.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) asked where such a large quantity of hides was coming from.

Mr. L. DEVARAKONDAPPA stated hides and skins were coming from the neighbouring parts of British India also.

The PRESIDENT promised that the question would be investigated.

No. 95.—Establishment of weaving and spinning centres in Mulbagal Taluk.

Mr. P. V. NARAYANA GOWDA (Mulbagal—Rural).

Mr. P. V. NARAYANA GOWDA represented that the economic condition of the inhabitants of Mulbagal Taluk, as in the case of many of the other parts of the State, was very bad as they entirely depended upon agriculture for their maintenance. Apart from what they might get at the end of the year from their agricultural operations, they had no other means of earning. Much distressed, unemployed and without any other extra source of income, the people had to idle away their time for a considerable portion of the year. There were no industrial concerns of any kind in the taluk whereby the villagers could hope to get some wages at least. Under the present conditions, it was not possible to start any large industrial concern in the taluk. Hence he prayed that facilities be created for the people of the taluk to earn their livelihood by establishing weaving and spinning centres in every hobli in the taluk and directing the Department of Industries and Commerce to look after its management.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajasevaprasakta A. V. Ramanathan) stated that a special Cottage Industries Committee meant to go into this and allied matters was already in existence for seven or eight months past and that two meetings of the committee had also been held. A weaving centre was in existence originally at Tailur in Mulbagal Taluk. The committee was now considering this and other questions. This point was expected to be settled at the forthcoming meeting of the committee and as soon as its recommendations were received, Government would consider this representation sympathetically.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR suggested that instead of having only a cotton weaving centre, it would be well to have a cotton and wool weaving centre.

The PRESIDENT said that the suggestion might be made to the Committee.

No. 96.—Starting a Silk Weaving Factory at Closepet.

Mr. A. K. SYED RASOOL (Bangalore North *cum* Bangalore South *cum* Closepet—Muslim, Rural).

Mr. A. K. SYED RASOOL prayed that a Silk Weaving Factory might kindly be established at Closepet as the raw materials required for the industry were available and as the majority of the raiyats were being engaged in the sericultural industry, such as rearing, weaving, etc.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) stated that Government had no idea of starting any weaving factory at the place just now. For administrative purposes, however, the Government were having a small concern, but if any one was prepared to start a regular weaving factory at Closepet, Government might give some encouragement to it. Certainly, Closepet was a desirable centre for sericultural work.

Mr. A. K. SYED RASOOL stated that all the work that was being done by the Government departments at the place just now was in the nature of a mere eye-wash and that nothing substantial was being done.

The PRESIDENT observed that that was not a proper remark to make. He also said that if private gentlemen came forward to start a spun-silk factory, Government would give them all possible assistance.

No. 99.—Starting a Sugar Factory in Malavalli Taluk.

Mr. R. M. SIDDAPPA (Malavalli—Rural).

Mr. R. M. SIDDAPPA prayed that in view of the fact that water was being supplied to Malavalli Taluk through the Irwin Canal, facilities be given to the raiyats of this taluk to grow sugarcane and pay their contributions as it was done in Mandya and Maddur Taluks and also that a sugar factory be started in this taluk.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) observed that it was easy to start sugar companies but very difficult to find a sale for all the sugar manufactured. As a matter of fact, he said that more sugar was being manufactured in India than was required. And this was why the Government of India were trying to control the sugar output. For the same reason, the Government were considering how far newer factories could be started consistent with the interests of the people at Malavalli. Just at present, it was not possible to say anything off-hand by way of reply to this representation.

At the same time, Government were considering the question of giving special encouragement to the cultivation of cotton of high quality. The Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Agriculture were specially considering the question. On the recommendation of those officers, Government had started a ginning factory in Maddur so far as the current year was concerned. It would not be easy to take up the same experiment in Malavalli. But, whether this should be done by themselves or by private people with any assistance from Government, was another question that was engaging attention.

Mr. R. M. SIDDAPPA brought to notice that many agriculturists had given up cotton growing in Malavalli because the factory was located at Maddur.

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN assured the member that merely because the factory was located at Maddur, no raiyat in Malavalli Taluk need give up cotton cultivation. All the cotton grown there might as well be sent to the factory at Maddur. At any rate, they had to send it either to Mysore or to Bangalore. There was nothing wrong in Malavalli people also aspiring for a factory at their place.

Mr. R. M. SIDDAPPA contended that if raiyats in Malavalli Taluk were expected to grow cotton and cart it all the way to Maddur, they would be put to

unnecessary expenditure. For this reason, it would be well if, at least, a ginning factory was located at Malavalli.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA supported this view and asked whether there was any objection to locating the proposed ginning factory at Malavalli.

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN replied that there was certainly no objection to opening one there also and that it would be done if possible.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH stated that the people of Maddur would not be sorry if the ginning factory was located elsewhere.

No. 111.—Opening a local fund dispensary in Mugur, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Mr. PUTTAMALLAPPA (T.-Narasipur—Rural).

Mr. PUTTAMALLAPPA prayed that a local fund dispensary be established in Mugur Village, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) replied that proposals for subsidising a rural medical practitioner at Mugur had been approved by the Government and that orders in that behalf were under issue.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR said that local fund dispensaries had been opened at all hobli headquarters. And Mugur, with its population of over six thousand, was bigger than the taluk headquarter, namely, T-Narsipur. For this reason, he advocated the opening of a regular local fund dispensary at that place.

The PRESIDENT remarked that subsidised medical institutions appeared to be more in line with Congress ideas.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR submitted that the difficulty in this case was that Mugur was six miles away from T.-Narsipur and that the residents thereof had to cover a distance of at least 13 miles whenever they were in need of urgent medical aid.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman) asked whether it was not possible for the people to go to Amruthur on such occasions.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR replied that they might as well go to Kollegal, but the point he was submitting was that Mugur was a large and populous place worthy of a regular local fund dispensary.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA said that if a local fund dispensary should be opened at the place, the District Board and the Municipality would have to agree to bear their contribution. The District Board had considered this question and reported that a subsidised dispensary would be enough. That was why the Government had sanctioned the proposal, and also agreed to give a grant.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR asked whether the municipality had agreed that a subsidised dispensary was enough.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA replied that it was reported that the municipality had no funds to finance. Secondly, the municipality was now non-existent.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR then stated that the people of Mugur had not agreed that subsidised dispensary was enough.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA said that in that case they might agree to contribute funds to the necessary extent if a local fund dispensary was to be started.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR asked if medical aid was to be denied to the people in case they were not in a position to pay. Though the people of Mugur were financially well off, their need for medical assistance was none-the-less. So a subsidised dispensary would not do.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA thought that they might as well begin with subsidised dispensary instead of saying that it was unwanted. Government were not unwilling to sanction a local fund dispensary for the place. But the present financial circumstances of the place did not warrant the opening of a local fund dispensary at Mugur. Meanwhile, they wanted to give some medical assistance to the people. This was why a subsidised dispensary was going to be given. But if in the near

future, the people could make up something and urge for a regular local fund dispensary, they could certainly do so.

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR agreed that might be done.

Special Representation.

Emergency Legislation for controlling Prices of Yarn.

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA (General).

At this stage **Mr. Shampur PAPANNA** moved the special representation of which he and 57 other members had given notice and to move which the Dewan had granted permission the previous day. The representation ran thus :—

"The price of yarn No. 20 of 10-pound weight, which was being sold at Rs. 3—8—0 per bundle when the price of cotton was Rs 120—Rs. 130 per candy, has now been increased up to Rs 9 and Rs. 9—8—0, which approximates to three times the original price of yarn. As a consequence the price of cloth has gone up and poor people are experiencing great difficulties. When the price of cotton has risen only to Rs. 180—Rs. 190 per candy, it is necessary that the increase in the price of yarn also should be proportionate to the increase in the price of cotton. It is therefore prayed that Government may be pleased to pass an emergency legislation to keep the prices under control by fixing the price of yarn so as to be in proportion to the price of cotton."

He added that action as now proposed was being taken in British India and there would thus be no objection to similar action being taken in Mysore also. At present the hardship which was experienced by the people in Mysore was also being experienced by those in British India. The question had already come up for consideration by Government. But it was felt that action taken by the Government of Mysore alone could not be effective because it was more or less an all-India question. The speaker urged that legislation on an all-India basis was called for. In the circumstances, he requested the Government to consider this representation most sympathetically after giving full scope to members of the Assembly to discuss it in all its aspects.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHEB supported the representation and said that if Government did not control the price of yarn immediately, people were going to be hit harder still. While Government servants got a fixed income, merchants and agriculturists could not be sure of the same. So that, if the prices of articles of daily use went up beyond a certain limit, they were bound to be put to a considerable difficulty. Taking advantage of the present war conditions, the particular merchants connected with the yarn market were putting up the prices very much. As regards the Government of India, they could not be expected to take any sympathetic action in respect of non-English manufactures. The Government of Mysore might take action—in case action on an all-India basis was not practicable-at least under the Defence of India Rules. The difficulty experienced by poor people was so great that many of them were half-clad and others were managing with old and worn out articles of dress. If, therefore, action under the Defence of India Rules was taken in respect of yarn and found to yield useful results, measures might be concerted later on to control prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life also.

Mr. DEVARAKONDAPPA supported the representation further on behalf of the Congress Party. He appealed to Government to view it with special sympathy since the interests of the handloom weavers were at present affected by the high prices of yarn. The plight of the weavers in the State was not unknown to Government who were already trying to improve their lot in various ways. But, in spite of all that Government had done so far, the lot of the weavers had not improved. Recently when the Dewan visited Anekal, the representatives of the weaving community represented their difficulties to him. They could not take up any other occupation because from their childhood they had been trained only in this particular industry. But now the price of yarn and other materials had risen so much that they were unable to engage themselves in this industry. Consequently, the question of bare maintenance in their case had assumed alarming proportions. Urgent action to improve their lot was thus inevitable and Government alone could take such action.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER described the condition of weavers as most pathetic. He stated that originally, Japan was supplying a good part of the local requirements of yarn. But now all supplies had been stopped. There were 8 mills in Mysore and 380 mills in British India which were producing yarn. But the prices were rising beyond expectations since January 1941. Counts numbers 20 and 40 in particular had risen from month to month, so that as against the original price, namely. Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 6-12-0 respectively it stood at Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs 14-8-0 in September 1941. After September, however, the prices showed a tendency slightly to fall but even then they stood at Rs. 8-4-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 respectively.

The question of hardship to weavers was not peculiar to Mysore. It was an all-India grievance. The Governments of Bengal and Bombay were considering the question with anxiety. But, it was not yet settled how best the prices might be controlled. It was true that the Government of Mysore could not do anything very much in that direction. As regards the manufacture and export of yarn within the past three years, the speaker quoted the following figures:—

Manufacture

1937-38	...	116,07,15,937 lbs.
1938-39	...	113,32,45,902 ,,
1939-40	...	123,36,80,576 ,,

Exports

1937-38	...	4,01,24,355 lbs.
1938-39	...	3,79,53,599 ,,
1939-40	...	3,65,45,783 ,,

In 1940-41 the mills in Mysore got some special war orders and articles of local manufacture were also in demand in Africa, Burma and Singapore. The member also quoted figures to show that even one-third of the total consumption in India was not being manufactured locally. There was thus need actually for increased manufacture. In addition to the difficulty already mentioned, there was also the other difficulty of rise in price of dyes. The Government of Mysore no doubt were taking a lot of interest in improving the lot of weavers. The Fact Finding Committee also toured the Mysore State and were very glad to find that the Government was doing so much. As a matter of fact, the Chairman of that Committee observed that other provinces would do well to emulate the example of Mysore. The Government of Mysore also should do much more. Recently a conference of the mill-owners was held at Bombay and members of the Supply Department and some of the legislatures were also present. But even they could not come to any definite conclusions. However, the question was being still pursued and till a decision was reached, the Government here had perhaps necessarily to wait.

The PRESIDENT asked whether the member had anything to say with regard to the prices of foodstuffs.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER said that the prices of food grains also were generally high but those of ragi and paddy had not risen very much. The rise was perhaps only about 25 per cent, so that it could not be said that the raiyats had suffered very much on that account. Particularly, ragi was ruling at Rs. 40. Paddy was selling comparatively dearer, but other food grains had not risen very much and the merchants also could not be charged with profiteering.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI, however, questioned the accuracy of that statement.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER assured the House that the merchants were really very sympathetic to consumers. Yarn merchants too were equally sympathetic and that was why they had no objection to the price of yarn No. 20 being fixed at Rs. 6.

With regard to the question of control of prices of yarn, it had been actually tried in Salem. By beat of tom tom in the bazaar streets, they had fixed the price at Rs. 11-8-0 for No. 40 yarn. The mills, however, quoted Rs. 13-4-0. This price control had not taken effect. But the problem was not so serious in Mysore, because the price had not risen so much. In this view, he suggested that whatever help was required by weavers might be rendered by Government after consulting experts and also other governments.

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI said that prices of food grains also had risen

high and people were put to considerable difficulties. The market conditions two years ago, for example, were decidedly more favourable than at present. Mills in Mysore and in British India were sending almost the whole of their output to the Supply Department. Originally they were selling yarn cheap. But, because the mills were supplying direct to the Supply Department, the price of cloth had risen by nearly 50 per cent. Banyans, for example, which were selling at six annas each were now being sold at ten annas. The reason was that mill manufactures were all meant for the Supply Department. Consequently, the condition of the consumer was rendered most pitiable. The consumers for their ordinary requirements had to depend necessarily on the handloom weavers, but these could not get yarn cheap. Even at the Dasara Exhibition it was seen that prices were very much higher than formerly. Poor people could not buy clothes at all. It looked as though for another one or two years nobody would help the consumer to get over the difficulty. The prices were raised on the count basis. The handloom weavers could not buy yarn at the prevailing rates. So unless the Government controlled the price of yarn, it was feared that the situation might grow worse and hand-loom weavers might be thrown out of their occupation altogether. If that happened, the situation would become irretrievable.

As regards food-grains, it was a pity that Mr. Shama Iyer, who was the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, had stated that the prices had not risen very much. The speaker thought that Mr. Shama Iyer needed some more experience with regard to market conditions. As a matter of fact, the prices of several items had increased very much. Poor people were really unable to go in for the necessary quantities of foodstuffs. Rice, for example, was selling at Rs. 19 at Mysore and Rs. 22 at Bangalore per palla. It was easy to imagine that very poor folks could not afford to buy rice at such high prices. Thus, unless the Government took definite action with regard to both yarn and articles of foodstuffs, the situation for poor men would soon become impossible.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA reminded the House that the question under consideration related merely to yarn. Mr. Shama Iyer had quoted certain statistics relevant to that question. He said that prices prevailing at present were very much higher than about a year ago, though cotton no doubt was not selling very dear, that yarn price was nearly prohibitive, and that there was too much of profiteering on the part of factories. The same member had also stated that it was an all-India question and that before taking any action the local Government must consult others. With regard to those observations, the speaker wished to state that to consult other Governments was one matter, but to consider what action should be taken by the local Government independently was quite another. Personally, he felt that the Mysore Government should certainly take some independent action. For example, all the cloth manufactured within the State could be made to sell at a particular cost. He did not believe, that any outside Government or agency could take exception to the Government of Mysore passing orders to that effect. And if similar action was not taken in other provinces, it did not matter at all.

Another point for note was that there was real necessity for manufacturing larger quantities of yarn within the State. For this purpose, a large number of cottage industries would have to be started. If the Government of Mysore decided to start such industries, they would be solving the problem to a very large extent. But, if they wanted to do it at all, they should do it on a sufficiently large scale. With these words, he supported the special representation.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO agreed that this representation related to a matter of considerable importance and that immediate action on the part of the Government was very necessary to help the weaving community to tide over the present difficulty. Yarn, at present, was cornered by a few individuals and handloom weavers could not get it except through them. This was why profiteering had

become possible. While people who were able to corner yarn began to profit, the mill owners followed suit. Between the two, the handloom weavers necessarily suffered. Control, therefore, was absolutely necessary. Without it, the present difficulty was bound to increase from day to day. Those who were in a position to profit would thus try to profit still more. They could not be expected to be specially sympathetic to the sufferers. Sympathy had become the responsibility of the Government. But even if the Government tried to control prices, the difficulty could not be solved because all yarn was concentrated in a few quarters. The Government would have to take action in yet another direction for that reason. When supply was less than the demand, rationing was inevitable. Unless a patient was treated scientifically, his disease might get worse. Following the same analogy, the Government should apply a solution on a scientific basis. They must find out the actual cost price of the yarn, allow some reasonable profit for the merchants and fix a maximum sale-price. For that, they must ascertain who were all the handloom weavers and issue to them necessary quantities of yarn. All this was not being done at present. The action that Government were taking, with regard to rationing of petrol, for example, would have to be taken in respect of yarn too. Without that no useful results would follow merely from a control of prices.

It was true that the prices of foodstuffs also was rising though not to the same extent as in the case of yarn. People had enough food-grains available and even the high prices were due to some extent to the anxiety of the purchasing public. But the rise was something to be afraid of. The supply was adequate. That was not the case with yarn. There was no sufficient supply of yarn at all. This was the reason why both control and rationing were necessary. It was suggested in some connection that a profit of two annas in the rupee was very reasonable. The question at once arose whether that rate of profit, if permitted, should apply to silk also.

The PRESIDENT agreed with the member and asked whether he would suggest that a similar scale of profit should be permitted in respect of textiles also, including artificial silks.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO said that it was a perfectly legitimate question to consider and he would answer it by saying that the price fixed in respect of any article should be such as to prevent the manufacturer or seller from stocking goods and exploiting the needs of the people.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY said that he fully agreed with the views of the previous speaker in respect of yarn. The figures quoted by Mr. K. Shama Iyer showed that till September the yarn dealers were making large profits. But subsequently they had reduced the price slightly because they must have come to know that various Governments were thinking of controlling prices. That in itself, was sufficient to show that a few dealers were cornering stocks and purposely putting up the prices. Personally, he felt that it was not true to say that the high prices were due to war supplies. He also believed that the local manufacture was sufficient for meeting local demands. The trouble was due to the methods adopted by middle men and merchants who cornered stocks as a matter of speculation. It was, therefore, necessary to control the prices. It was also necessary, as was suggested by Mr. N. Rama Rao, that Government should resort to rationing. Otherwise, the merchants would sell yarn only to such of the buyers as were prepared out of necessity to pay very highly. Otherwise they had to go without yarn at all. The member also felt that piecegoods merchants were also putting up prices for their own personal benefit. In August and September, speculation seemed to be rife. The price of a piece of lady longcloth, for example, had risen from Rs 10 to Rs. 25. That showed the need for Government to control the prices and also to ration piece-goods. As regards food-grains, Mr. Shama Iyer was definitely wrong when he stated that the prices were not ruling very high. Rice of the best quality was selling originally at Rs. 18, whereas, at present it sold at Rs. 24. Even now the

price of rice was steadily rising from day to day. So control must apply to all items, yarn, foodstuffs and cloth.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI said that the quality of *panches* manufactured by the different mills in and outside Mysore was not always the same and therefore, necessarily the prices varied from one case to another. As regards yarn, however, so long as prices were fixed on the count basis, there was no reason why they should vary from place to place. And in the interests of handloom weavers, the prices required to be controlled.

Having said this, **Mr. RAZVI** said that business agents and magnates were placing forward-contracts with all the mills and securing guarantees of supply of stated quantities of cloth to be delivered at stated periods. Originally, cloth was being imported from Australia, Japan, Canada, Malaya, Singapore, etc. But now plain cloth was being sent out to those countries. They were dyeing the cloth variously and were exporting the same to India. For this purpose, business representatives were collecting all available cloth both bleached and unbleached. If foreign orders were secured, they would sell the whole stock. Otherwise, they would try to control the entire Indian market. This, therefore, was an all-India question and unless the Government of India cooperated in this matter, there was no use one particular Government trying to control prices.

The business agents were certainly more intelligent than they were sometimes thought to be. They would see that the local manufacturers told the intending purchasers that stocks were not available at all. They would not say that the stocks available were meant to be supplied to those agents. The question, therefore, was beset with many difficulties. The Government would therefore do well to appoint a committee to consider how best the position should be improved so as to be agreeable to business-men in and outside Mysore. Without concerting some such special measures, there was no use pressing the special representation under consideration.

As regards food-grains, it was true that the prices had risen by about 40 per cent. The speaker had personal experience of price control measures in Hyderabad. There was a special price Control Department constituted in that State. Officers of that department were in the habit of going round once a week making reliable enquiries with regard to price levels. They would also take the trouble of ascertaining how much of the articles produced locally was being exported and how much made available for local consumption. They would consider whether the quantities so available were sufficient for the needs of the local population. If conditions warranted, they would see that the merchants were not permitted to export articles or to put up prices. And in case of any special difficulty, the Government themselves were opening shops and selling foodstuffs at cheap prices. Consequently, the local merchants who might have cornered stocks or put up prices artificially, would soon be brought to their notice. And there was a Food Control Board which composed of members of the Judicial Department, the C. I. D., the Police and others. A similar organisation must be created in Mysore also. The subjects of the State were thankfully aware that the Government of Mysore were interested in their welfare. At the same time, the Government must know the relative urgency and importance of the different questions coming up for consideration from time to time and take up the most urgent ones for consideration first. In this view, he suggested that the question of controlling prices of food grains should be taken up first and then of controlling the price of cloth. He would personally suggest that the Government should concert measures to see that no food grains went out of the State.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY requested that the Government must appeal to the mills to issue sufficient quantities of cloth to retail merchants in order that private consumers might not find it difficult to meet their requirements under cloth.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina

K. V. Anantaraman) said that it was clearfrom the discussion which had taken place so far that the present market conditions were far from satisfactory. He also assured the House that the question was under the most anxious consideration of Government. Having made this general statement, he pointed out that the special representation under discussion related to prices of yarn in particular, the question of foodstuffs and other necessities of life having come up only incidentally. Government were no doubt aware that this question was also of equal importance to the people. But with regard to the subject itself, he said that the price of yarn had gone very much higher than that of cotton. But, as some members had rightly suggested, there was no benefit to be derived by the Government of Mysore taking any action by themselves. If all the articles required for local consumption could be manufactured locally, the Government would be in a position to pursue a policy of their own. But that was not the case and the State had to look to outside countries for many of the requirements of the subjects. If in the countries of manufacture certain measures of control had been adopted in respect of such articles, the local Government also could take corresponding action in Mysore. But such action could not be taken in the present circumstances. The question, however, was under the consideration of the Government of India also and it might be expected that Government would take a decision at no distant date. As a matter of fact, they had already appointed a committee to consider this question. Government would also place their views before that committee and see how best effective control could be brought about. Government would also take action to expedite control measures as far as it lay in their powers.

The House adjourned at 5-30 p.m. to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.